

REMARKS

Claims 1-5, 7-9, and 11-19 are pending.

Claim 6 and 10 has been cancelled, without prejudice.

Claims 20-22 have been added.

In the Office Action dated July 28, 2010, claims 1-19 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 112, ¶ 2; claims 2-8 and 19 were objected to; claim 13 was rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as unpatentable over U.S. Patent No. 6,680,952 (Berg) in view of U.S. Patent No. 6,950,441 (Karmarczyk); claim 14 was rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as unpatentable over Berg in view of U.S. Patent No. 6,667,968 (Tran); and the specification was objected to.

REJECTION UNDER 35 U.S.C. § 112, ¶ 2

Despite the listing of claim 15 as purportedly rejected under § 112, ¶ 2, it is noted that the text accompanying the § 112, ¶ 2, rejection did not refer to any § 112 issue for claim 15. Thus, no rejection was asserted against claim 15.

Claim 1 has been amended to address the Examiner's objection to "a computer comprising a gateway address translator." Claim 1 now recites that a gateway address translator is executable in the computer.

With respect to the Examiner's question regarding what is meant by "proxies for said first and second gateways respectively" in claim 1, Applicant notes that a person of ordinary skill in the art would clearly understand that a proxy refers to an intermediary between two devices, which in the context of claim 1 refers to an intermediary between a media gateway controller and a media gateway. Attached are various dictionary definitions that are consistent with examples of what persons of ordinary skill in the art would understand "proxy" to refer to. Moreover, the specification provides discussions of proxies that clearly indicate that such proxies are provided as intermediaries between respective media gateway controllers and media gateways. For example, the specification notes that control by a media gateway controller of a respective media gateway is affected via the gateway address translator 35, which includes proxies 324 and 334 as shown in Fig. 4 of the present application. Specification, page 6, lines 26-29. As further explained in the specification, the address of each proxy is provisioned at the respective media gateway controller in place of the respective media gateway so that the media gateway controller believes that the media gateway controller is controlling the media gateway directly. *Id.*, 7:33-

35. A two-way communication path is provided between the proxy and the respective media gateway controller. *Id.*, 8:3-5. In addition, the specification of the present application explains that the gateway access translator forwards device control messages between the gateway address translator and the media gateway. *Id.*, 8:24-25. The address of the media gateway is provisioned at the gateway address translator. *Id.*, 8:25-27. The gateway address translator manipulates device registration messages, substituting the address of the proxy in place of the respective media gateway controller, so that the address of the gateway address translator need not be provisioned at the gateway. *Id.*, 8:27-31. As a result, a two-way communication path is established between a proxy and a media gateway. *Id.*, 8:31-33. The specification also refers to the proxy activity of the gateway address translator in receiving device control messages from a media gateway controller and sending corresponding messaging to the media gateway. *Id.*, 9:6-12. Based on the foregoing, it is clear that the proxy of the gateway address translator is consistent with being an intermediary between the media gateway controller and the media gateway.

Thus, in view of the foregoing, it is clear that a person of ordinary skill in the art clearly would understand what is meant by a proxy for each of the first and second media gateways, as claimed. The Examiner questioned whether a proxy refers to a proxy address. That is incorrect. A proxy can actually be assigned an address, and as explained in the specification of the present application, this address of the proxy can be provisioned at the respective media gateway controller. *Id.*, 7:32-33. Thus, it is respectfully submitted that the language of claim 1 is not indefinite.

A similar objection was raised with respect to “gateway proxies” recited in claim 9. This language of claim 9 is not indefinite for reasons similar to those stated above with respect to claim 1.

Claim 10 has been cancelled to render the rejection of claim 10 moot.

Claim 11 has been amended to render the rejection of claim 11 moot.

Claim 12 has been amended to address the rejection of the claim.

Claim 13 was rejected based on use of “proxies of said media gateways.” As discussed above in connection with claim 1, a person of ordinary skill in the art would clearly understand what is meant by “proxies.” The Examiner also objected to the language “with corresponding addresses of the proxies.” The Examiner asked if the Applicant is trying to say that the media

gateway controller is provisioned with the proxy addresses assigned to the media gateways instead of the actual address of the media gateways. That is incorrect. The claim is clear in stating that the media gateway controllers are provisioned with the corresponding addresses of the **proxies** rather than the corresponding addresses of the **media gateways**. In other words, by provisioning the addresses of the proxies in the media gateway controllers, the media gateway controllers would communicate with the respective proxies rather than the media gateways.

In view of the foregoing, it is respectfully submitted that claim 13 is not indefinite.

Claim 14 has been amended to address the rejection of the language “the gateways.” Moreover, with respect to the remaining rejection of claim 14, Applicant notes that claim 14 is not definite for similar reasons as given above with respect to claim 13.

The “another” language in claims 18 and 19 objected to by the Examiner has been removed to render the rejection of this language moot.

In view of the foregoing, withdrawal of the § 112 rejections is respectfully requested.

CLAIM OBJECTIONS

Claims 2-5, 7, 8, and 19 have been amended to address the claim objections. Claim 6 has been cancelled to render the objection moot.

Withdrawal of the claim objections is respectfully requested.

REJECTION UNDER 35 U.S.C. § 103 OVER BERG IN VIEW OF KARMARCZYK

Independent claim 13 was rejected as purportedly obvious over Berg and Kamarczyk. It is respectfully submitted that the obviousness rejection of claim 13 is erroneous. Claim 13 recites a method of interfacing media gateway controllers and media gateways having different operating protocols in a communications network arrangement providing voice over IP or voice over ATM services, the method comprising:

- providing, in a computer, proxies of said media gateways; and
- said proxies communicating with respective ones of said media gateway controllers utilizing respective ones of different operating protocols, wherein the media gateway controllers are provisioned with corresponding addresses of the software proxies rather than corresponding addresses of said media gateways.

As conceded by the Office Action, Berg does not disclose providing the proxies of the media gateways, and provisioning the media gateway controllers with corresponding addresses of the proxies rather than corresponding addresses of the media gateways. 07/28/2010 Office Action at 4. Instead, the Office Action cited Kamarczyk as purportedly disclosing the providing of proxies of media gateways. Specifically, the Office Action cited column 4, lines 5-48, of Kamarczyk, which refers to a softswitch 52 function (shown in Fig. 3 of Kamarczyk) that functions as an Internet central office and provides traditional central office functions and capabilities to the Internet user community. Kamarczyk, 4:6-10. The softswitch 52 allows IP-enabled users to have access to telephonic services without regard to the underlying transport technology. *Id.*, 4:11-13. The cited column 4 passage of Kamarczyk notes that users are coupled to the Internet central office via a residential service gateway 56, where the residential service gateway 56 provides a proxy server, TCP/IP hub, firewall, residential gateway, and residential service client software functionality.

However, the proxy server that is part of the residential service gateway 56 of Kamarczyk does not constitute proxies of media gateways that communicate with respective media gateway controllers using respective ones of different operating protocols.

Moreover, Kamarczyk also fails to provide any teaching or hint of the following subject matter of claim 13: the media gateway controllers are provisioned with corresponding addresses of the proxies rather than corresponding addresses of the media gateways. The concept of provisioning media gateway controllers with addresses of proxies rather than addresses of media gateways clearly does not exist in either Berg or Kamarczyk.

In the rejection of claim 13, the Examiner argued that the MGC of Berg utilizes a local address. 07/28/2010 Office Action at 4. It is unclear what the Office Action meant by “local address.” Since there is an IP network between the media gateway controller 120 and each gateway 110 or 150 of Berg, it is clear that for the media gateway controller 120 to communicate with the respective gateway, the media gateway controller 120 would have to use a destination IP address of the corresponding gateway. Thus, this teaching of Berg would have **led away** from the subject matter of claim 13, which recites that the media gateway controllers are provisioned with corresponding addresses of the proxies **rather than corresponding addresses of the media gateways**.

Moreover, Kamarczyk states that a proxy server function in a residential service gateway 56 allows a user to only require one IP address for multiple devices. Kamarczyk, 4:13-17. This teaching of Kamarczyk also provides no hint of the subject matter of claim 13, where media gateway controllers are provisioned with corresponding addresses of proxies rather than corresponding addresses of media gateways.

In view of the foregoing, it is clear that even if Berg and Kamarczyk could be hypothetically combined, the hypothetical combination of the references would not have led to the subject matter of claim 13. Moreover, in view of the fact that Berg would have led a person of ordinary skill in the art away from the claimed subject matter, it is clear that no reason existed that would have prompted a person of ordinary skill in the art to combine the teachings of Berg and Kamarczyk to achieve the claimed subject matter.

The obviousness rejection of claim 13 is therefore erroneous.

REJECTION UNDER 35 U.S.C. § 103 OVER BERG AND TRAN

Independent claim 14 was erroneously rejected as obvious over Berg in view of Tran. With respect to claim 14, the Office Action conceded that Berg does not disclose that the media gateway controllers are provisioned with corresponding addresses of the proxies rather than corresponding addresses of the gateways, where communications between the media gateways and media gateway controllers are relayed via proxies. 07/28/2010 Office Action at 5. Instead, the Office Action cited Tran as purportedly disclosing this claimed feature. Specifically, the Office Action cited column 6, lines 10-34, of Tran. The cited passage of Tran refers to a proxy device (a device acting as an agent on behalf of a plurality of end points in having a unique transport address). Tran, 6:12-14. The proxy device is registered as a gatekeeper of a packet-switched network. *Id.*, 6:16-18. An association is provided between the transport and alias addresses of the proxy device. *Id.*, 6:17-18. When end points provided with the proxy device are to be registered, each end point's alias address is sent to the gatekeeper for adding to a registry. *Id.*, 6:21-25. There is absolutely no hint in Tran of provisioning media gateway controllers with corresponding addresses of proxies rather than corresponding addresses of gateways, where communications between media gateways and media gateway controllers are relayed via proxies whereby each pair of the media gateway and media gateway controllers sends and receives communications using a corresponding one of the different operating protocols.

Therefore, even if Berg and Tran could be hypothetically combined, the hypothetical combination of Berg and Tran would not have led to the claimed subject matter.

Moreover, in view of the significant differences between the claimed subject matter and the teachings of Berg and Tran, a person of ordinary skill in the art would not have been prompted to combine the teachings of Berg and Tran to achieve the claimed subject matter.

The obviousness rejection of claim 14 is therefore clearly erroneous.

DEPENDENT CLAIMS

Dependent claims, including newly added dependent claims 20-22, are allowable for at least the same reasons as corresponding base claims.

SPECIFICATION OBJECTION

The Office Action objected to the specification based on the purported failure to explain what proxies for media gateways “really means.” 07/28/2010 Office Action at 5. In view of the discussion above with respect to use of “proxies” in claim 1, it is respectfully submitted that the specification clearly provides support for “proxies” as used in the claims, and that a person of ordinary skill in the art would clearly understand what is meant by “proxies.” Therefore, no amendment of the specification is needed to further define “proxies.”

The word “creating” in claim 13 has been deleted and replaced with “providing.” Therefore, the objection of the word “creating” has been rendered moot.

The Office Action also objected to the specification based on the allegation that it is unclear what is meant by the controller being provisioned with a corresponding address of the proxy rather than the corresponding address of the media gateway. In view of the discussion provided above in connection with similar language appearing in the claims, it is respectfully submitted that the specification provides clear support for what is meant by this language. Since the proxy is an intermediary between the media gateway controller and the media gateway, provisioning the media gateway controller with the address of the proxy rather than the address of the media gateway merely means that the media gateway controller is able to communicate with the proxy, rather than the media gateway.

The Office Action also erred in arguing that a person of ordinary skill in the art would understand “proxying to be replacing address with another address which is called a proxy

address.” 07/28/2010 Office Action at 5. Rather, a proxy refers to an intermediary between two devices, which in the context of the claims is a media gateway controller and a gateway.

In view of the foregoing, withdrawal of the specification objections is respectfully requested.

CONCLUSION

It is noted that no rejection was asserted against independent claim 15. In the § 112, ¶ 2, rejection section of the Office Action, no specific rejection was raised against claim 15. Also, no prior art rejection was raised against claim 15. Therefore, allowance of claim 15 is respectfully requested.

In view of the foregoing, allowance of all claims is respectfully requested.

The Commissioner is authorized to charge any additional fees and/or credit any overpayment to Deposit Account No. 14-1315 (NRT.0212US).

Respectfully submitted,

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/Dan C. Hu/

Dan C. Hu
Registration No. 40,025
TROP, PRUNER & HU, P.C.
1616 South Voss Road, Suite 750
Houston, TX 77057-2631
Telephone: (713) 468-8880
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proxy


<[networking](#)> A process that accepts requests for some service and passes them on to the real [server](#). A proxy may run on dedicated [hardware](#) or may be purely [software](#). It may transform the request in some way or provide some additional layer of functionality such as [caching](#) or remote access. A proxy may be intended to increase security, e.g. a [web proxy](#) that allows multiple clients inside an organisation to access the [Internet](#) through a single secure, shared connection.

(2007-09-03)

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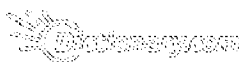
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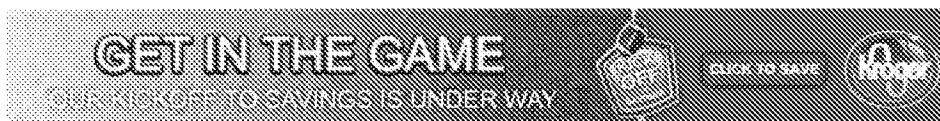
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1. the agency, function, or power of a person authorized to act as the deputy or substitute for another.
2. the person so authorized; substitute; agent.
3. a written authorization empowering another person to vote or act for the signer, as at a meeting of stockholders.
4. an ally or confederate who can be relied upon to speak or act in one's behalf.

Origin:

1400-50; late ME *prokeseye*, *procusie*, contr. of *procuracy* *procuracion*. See [procure](#), [-acy](#)

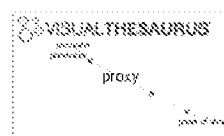
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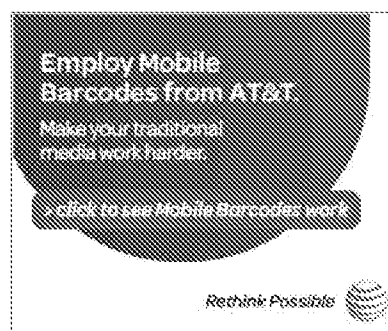
World English Dictionary

proxy (ˈprɒksi) — *n* , *pl* proxies

1. a person authorized to act on behalf of someone else; agent; *to vote by proxy*
2. the authority, esp in the form of a document, given to a person to act on behalf of someone else
3. *computing* short for [proxy server](#)

[C15: *prokeseye*, contraction of *procuracy*, from Latin *prōcūrātō* *procuratio*; see [procure](#); see [proxy](#)]

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Word Origin & History

proxy

c.1440, prokeeye, "agency of one who acts instead of another," contraction of Anglo-Fr. *procuracie*, from M.L. *procuratia* "administration," from L. *procuratio* "care, management," from *procurare* "manage" (see *procure*).

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Legal Dictionary

Main Entry: **proxy**

Pronunciation: 'prɒk-sɛ

Function: *noun*

Inflected Form: plural **prox-ies**

Etymology: Middle English *procucie*, contraction of *procuracie*, from Anglo-French, from Medieval Latin *procuratia*, alteration of Latin *procuratio* "appointment of another as one's agent"

1 : the act or practice of a person serving as an authorized agent or substitute for another ---used esp. in the phrase *by proxy*

2 a : authority or power to act for another **b** : a statement or document giving such authorization; *specifically* : an oral consent or written document (as a power of attorney) given by a stockholder to a specified person or persons to vote corporate stock

3 a : a person authorized to act or make decisions for another proxy

> **b** : something serving to replace or substitute for another thing

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Cultural Dictionary

proxy definition

A person authorized to act for another, or the written authorization to act for another.

Note : Shareholders in corporations may designate proxies to represent them at stockholders' meetings and vote their shares.

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Computing Dictionary

proxy definition

networking

A process that accepts requests for some service and passes them on to the real server. A proxy may run on dedicated hardware or may be purely software. It may transform the request in some way or provide some additional layer of functionality such as caching or remote access. A proxy may be intended to increase security, e.g. a web proxy that allows multiple clients inside an organisation to access the Internet through a single secure, shared connection. (2007-09-03)

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"Hence, the less government we have, the better,---the few..."

"And so on into winter
Till even I have ceased

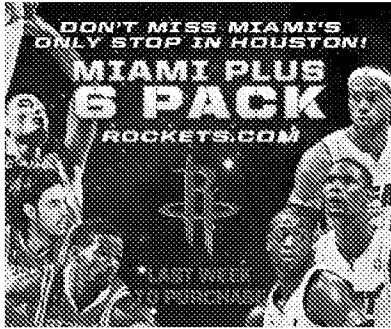
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